

THE DAILY MIRROR, Wednesday, April 26, 1916.

# REBEL ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE DUBLIN.—Official

# The Daily Mirror

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1916

One Halfpenny.

THE KNIGHTS OF GALLIPOLI: ANZACS MARCH THROUGH LONDON  
TO ATTEND THE "COMMEMORATION SERVICE."

P14224

P8601B.



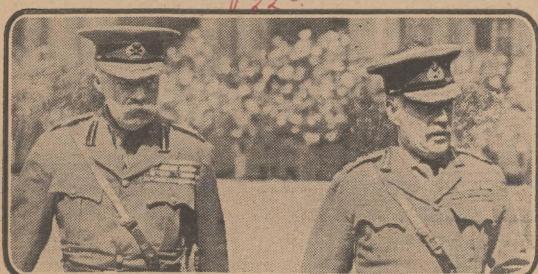
General Sir William Birdwood, "the soul of Anzac," and his wife.

P22c.



The King talks to Lord Kitchener. His Majesty came specially from Windsor for the service.

P561Q.



Lord Kitchener "snapped" on his way to the Abbey.



Australians passing along Parliament-street between dense crowds. The procession marshalled at Aldwych and marched along the Strand and Whitehall.

A year ago yesterday the men from Australia and New Zealand landed on Gallipoli, where they won imperishable fame. The anniversary was celebrated by a "commemoration service," and between 3,000 and 4,000 Anzacs, the men who had stormed

the Turkish beaches, marched through London to the Abbey, cheered by the inhabitants of the Mother-City of the Empire for which they have fought and bled.—(Daily Mirror photographs.)

# GERMAN BATTLE CRUISER SQUADRON CHASED FROM LOWESTOFT

Enemy Turns Tail After Twenty Minutes' Fight.

## FOUR KILLED ON SHORE.

Three British Ships Hit — Small Damage to Town.

The Secretary of the Admiralty made the following announcement yesterday:—

About 4.30 this morning the German battle-cruiser squadron, accompanied by light cruisers and destroyers, appeared off Lowestoft.

The local naval forces engaged it and in about twenty minutes it returned to Germany, chased by our light cruisers and destroyers.

On shore two men, one woman and a child were killed.

The material damage seems to have been insignificant.

So far as is known at present two British light cruisers and a destroyer were hit, but none were sunk.

## ZEEBRUGGE BOMBARDED.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday.—A message received here from Flushing states that yesterday morning several British warships, escorted by torpedo-destroyers and other vessels, bombarded Zeebrugge and the German batteries off Heyst, Blankenberge and Nieuwpoort.

The bombardment is reported to have been one of the heaviest since the beginning of the war and also of the longest duration.

The damage done at Zeebrugge is said to have been enormous. The harbour locks were hit several times and some ships sunk.

British aircraft also threw bombs on the German batteries, although fired at by torpedo-boats.

The bombardment, which was easily visible from Flushing, was so intense that the southern part of Holland was shaken. After forty minutes the firing ceased.—Exchange.

## GERMAN SHIP HIT.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday.—The Telegraph states that yesterday morning, at four o'clock, aeroplanes appeared over Zeebrugge and dropped bombs

The Germans fired violently at them without apparent effect.

At half-past three in the afternoon the roar of guns was heard coming from the direction of the sea, and soon afterwards three German destroyers were seen off Zeebrugge Harbour and further out some British warships.

The latter opened a formidable fire, to which the German vessels and the coast batteries replied vigorously.

All the German destroyers appeared to be hit, and they finally withdrew into the harbour.

The bombardment of the coast lasted until ten minutes past four, and it was resumed at five, when it lasted for twenty minutes.

Other British warships have been sighted.—Central News.

## CHINESE REBELS ROUTED.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday.—Sharp fighting occurred yesterday near Wusih, the Government troops attacking the Kiangyin forts, which recently declared their independence.

At first driven back towards Wusih, they were later reinforced, routed the rebels, and now control the situation. The forts, however, remain untenanted.—Reuter.

## TRAM MEN WILL RETURN TO WORK.

The employees of the South Metropolitan Tramway Company who have been on strike decided at a mass meeting yesterday to accept their leaders' advice and return to work this morning.

The Croydon Corporation Tramway employees are still out.

## WILL ZEPPELINS FRIGHTEN ENGLISH M.P.s?

PARIS, Tuesday.—Writing in the *Echo de Paris*, M. Marcel Hulin says:—

"It would not surprise us if Count Zeppelin receives an order to organise a huge expedition on England."

"The German Government in this way hope that the nation will forget President Wilson's pill, and that a raid on a big scale will also frighten English members of Parliament, who are at present face to face with a national problem.—Exchange."

## NINE ZEPPELINS SIGHTED.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday.—A report from Ameland states that seven airships passed north of Ameland yesterday afternoon going west.

A message received at Oosterend, on the island of Texel, from Vlieland, states that at five yesterday afternoon nine Zeppelins passed westwards.—Reuter.

## HOLIDAY 'ZEPPELINS' RAID

Five Hun Gasbags Drop Seventy Bombs on Eastern Counties.

## TAUBE OVER DUNKIRK.

There was a Zeppelin raid over a portion of the Eastern Counties late on Monday night and early yesterday morning, but so far as can be ascertained there was only one casualty, one man being reported seriously injured.

Yesterday afternoon the Secretary of the War Office announced that last night's air raid over the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts appears to have been carried out by four or five Zeppelins, only two of which made any serious attempt to penetrate inland.

At least seventy bombs appear to have been dropped. One man is reported seriously injured. No further details as to casualties are yet available.

In the early hours of yesterday morning the Press Bureau issued the following message:—

"Three Zeppelins are reported to have come in from seawards over the Eastern Counties tonight and crossed the coast of Norfolk shortly before half-past eleven, and another followed at about eleven o'clock."

"A few incendiary bombs have been dropped up to the time of the issue of this communiqué."

A correspondent, telephoning from a town in the Eastern Counties, says:—

"A Zeppelin passed over here at 12.45 this morning, travelling in a north-easterly direction. The vessel appeared to be flying at a rather low altitude."

Six bombs were dropped in the vicinity of the town, and one in the town itself, but as far as can be ascertained no casualties were caused."

A Zeppelin dropped two bombs at 1.50 yesterday morning in two ploughed fields about 500 yards from a small market town in the county, states Central News. Eastern Counties correspondent. No damage was done.

PASCO, Tuesday.—A German aeroplane dropped six bombs on Dunkirk this morning, killing one woman and wounding three men. The damage was not important.—Exchange.

## BRANDY REFUSED.

Coroner Says Spirits Might Have Saved Life of Rescued Man.

Mr A. E. Aspinall, the barrister, and secretary of the West India Committee, who jumped into the river at Temple Stairs to rescue an old man, was unable on account of the consequent chill attack to interest at Westminster yesterday.

The old man was Nelson Howard, seventy-seven, a retired seaman, of Crouch Hill, N. L.

A verdict of Suicide during temporary insanity was returned and the jury added a rider commending Mr. Aspinall's brave act.

The coroner read a statement which Mr. Aspinall had made in bed. He said: "I jumped into the water. The tide was high and the ebb-tide was very strong. I managed to rescue the man and got hold of him by the collar and swam on my back to the steps, where a policeman and a man with an umbrella lifted me out as I was thoroughly exhausted."

"The people on the embankment did nothing, although I shouted to them to get a boat from the ship Northampton. I went to the nearest licensed premises for some brandy and was refused, which I found rather absurd where life or death is concerned."

The coroner was informed that during closing hours brandy could not be obtained without a doctor's certificate.

The Coroner: Do you mean that licensees have no discretion?

A Police Sergeant: There is no mention of discretion in the Liquor Control Board's regulations.

The Coroner: A dreadful omission in my opinion. Brandy might have saved the old man's life and have saved Mr. Aspinall a chill.

## CONSCRIPT COMMITS SUICIDE.

At Harwich yesterday a jury returned a verdict of Suicide whilst of unsound mind in the case of Bruce Stanley Mossley, a private in the Bedfordshire Regiment.

Deceased was a conscript and a single man, of Lupton-street, Wymondham, Norfolk.

He hanged himself at Dovercourt on Sunday morning, leaving a letter asking people to forgive him for his sins and advising others not to be misled.

## STRUGGLE WITH REFUGEE.

A stationmaster's struggle with a refugee was described yesterday at West London, when Toufaiha Mourad, a Belgian, who escaped from East Coast refugee camps, was further remanded on a charge of attempting to murder Edward Webb, stationmaster at West Bromwich, on the West London Extension Railway.

At the first hearing Divisional Detective-Inspector Bedford said that prisoner escaped from the camp on April 18 and was found by two platelayers on the line. Left alone with Mr. Webb, he suddenly attacked him.

## THE SECRET SESSION.

House of Commons Cleared of Strangers at 3.16 p.m.

## CROWDED ATTENDANCE OF M.P.s

The motion for the secret session was carried without a division in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, and at 3.16 the House was cleared of strangers.

It was 2.49 p.m. when the Speaker took the chair, and from the very outset the House was packed.

The Strangers' Gallery and the Ladies' Gallery were empty. The side gallery opposite the Treasury bench was crowded and members jostled each other behind the bar, in the gangways, and everywhere where standing room could be found on the floor of the House.

Mr Runciman, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Long and Mr. Chamberlain were the first of the members of the Cabinet to appear. Sir E. Carson and Colonel Churchill and General Seelye were prominent figures on the front Opposition bench. There were only a few questions on the paper—and those of minor importance.

Mr. McKenna informed Mr. King that the question of a new design for a new issue of £1 and 10s. Treasury notes was under consideration.

Sir H. Dalziel asked whether, with reference to the proposed secret sitting, the Prime Minister's statement would be made in such a form as to enable the debate to be adjourned.

Mr. H. H. Asquith thought the most convenient way would be to take it on the motion for the adjournment.

Sir H. Dalziel asked who would be responsible for the report which was to be issued.

Mr. Asquith said Mr. Speaker would be responsible.

Sir H. Dalziel asked whether, in view of the most far-reaching character of the new orders proposed, the Prime Minister could set his way to provide an early opportunity for discussion of the whole matter. Mr. Asquith asked for notice of this point.

Mr. Asquith arose amid great excitement and called attention to the presence of strangers in the House. The Speaker put the question that all strangers should withdraw.

Mr. Hogg and others challenged a division, but it was not pressed, and the House was ordered to be cleared.

## PRINCESS MARY NINETEEN

Birthday Gallop in Windsor Great Park with Her Brothers.

Princess Mary celebrated her nineteenth birthday yesterday at Windsor by a rousing gallop in Windsor Great Park with her brothers, the Princes Albert, Henry and George. The weather was delightfully fine.

The royal cavalcade left the Castle about eleven o'clock in the morning, shortly after the King and Queen had departed for the Anzac celebration in town.

Earlier in the day Princess Mary received many beautiful birthday presents, and many messages of congratulation from her relatives and friends.

During their ride a detachment of the Coldstream Guards at drill in the Long Walk saluted the royal party.

## CHANCELLOR LOOKED VERY GRAVE.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday.—"I learn from Berlin that the Chancellor yesterday afternoon had half an hour's discussion with the American Ambassador at Berlin," states the special representative of the Exchange Telegraph Company. "When Bernhard von Hohenlohe left the Embassy he looked very grave."

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday.—A message from The Hague, says the Exchange Telegraph Company, has been received from Berlin, indicating that Germany is trying by all means to arrive at an acceptable compromise with the United States.

The Chancellor was with the American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, on Monday for several hours.

All news relating to the American crisis is severely censored. It is expected that the question will shortly be settled.

The Kaiser, on returning to Berlin to see Mr. Gerard, is reported to have expressed the view that a settlement would be reached in three days.

## HEAVY SENTENCES ON ARMY DOCTORS

The trial by court-martial has been concluded in Paris, states Reuter, of a number of Army and civilian doctors and other individuals who were charged with fraudulently securing the discharge of soldiers from the Army.

The principal offenders are as follows: Dr. Lombard, ten years' hard labour and a fine of £300; Dr. Laborde, five years' imprisonment, and Garlunkel, five years' imprisonment and £125 fine.

Forty others, mostly soldiers whose discharge had been fraudulently obtained, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three years to six months, and fines of £500 to £20.

## ANZACS WITH THEIR KING AT THE ABBEY.

Triumphant March of Gallipoli Heroes Through London.

## UNFORGETTABLE DAY.

Solemn were the words of the opening hymn at the Anzac service yesterday in Westminster Abbey, when some thousands of our Australian and New Zealand heroes met in worship to celebrate the first anniversary of their landing at Gallipoli.

Great crowds had gathered from the early hours of the morning to welcome the Anzacs, and as the time of the service approached the dim, grey, old-world cloisters were thronged with processions of wounded soldiers who had come to take up their appointed places in the Abbey.

It was a perfect spring day with warm golden sunshine pouring down on Dean's Yard and the smooth grass patch near that western cloister which has for centuries echoed with the laughter and high spirits of British schoolboys.

But never in long history have these ancient cloisters looked down upon a more cheerful procession than the throng of young heroes, broken in Britain's wars, who crowded into the Abbey yesterday.

The vergers and police who were in attendance offered them every assistance, but the Anzacs only shook their heads and smiled.

## CARRIED INTO ABBEY.

Some of them were carried into the Abbey by their comrades, and it was to one of these that the King spoke after the service.

The Abbey was crowded with soldiers when a roar of cheering from outside announced the arrival of King George V. The King was in khaki and looked extremely well. Queen Mary was wearing black.

The Dean and Sub-Dean, who were wearing their caps, received the King and Queen on the steps of the Abbey, and the choir and clergy preceded the procession.

As the King and Queen moved to their places there was a great stir among the great congregation of Australasian soldiers, many of whom confessed that they had never seen their Majesties before.

The King looked from left to right and his gaze lingered on one particular square of seats, where those who had been severely wounded were seated.

## "IN MEN'S HEARTS."

After the Lord's Prayer and the Collects had been said and Wesley's famous anthem "Ascribe Unto the Lord" the Dean read a prayer, some passages of which are as follows:

"Let us now unite in praise and thanksgiving for those our brothers who died in Gallipoli for their King and Empire, in the high cause of freedom and honour."

"More especially do we commemorate the names of the following troops who took part in the landing:—

**AUSTRALIAN**—  
1st & 2nd Brigades of Infantry;  
1st & 2nd Regiments of Light Horse;  
1st-3rd Brigades of Artillery;  
With Engineers, Army Service, Medical, Veterinary, Ordnance, Naval Bridging Corps.

**NEW ZEALAND**—  
Divisional and Infantry Brigade Headquarters;  
The Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury, Otago Battalions;  
With Field Artillery, Engineers, Medical, Army Service Corps.

"All these fought most valiantly. Their deeds will be remembered evermore. Their memorial is already inscribed in men's hearts. In future ages the sons of our Empire will seek to emulate the imperishable renown of their daring and bravery. We are resolved that, by God's gracious favour, our brothers shall not have laid down their lives in vain."

Afterwards the whole congregation joined in singing Kipling's *Recessional*.

And then came the National Anthem, sung with a fervour that obviously moved their Majesties, and then a troop of sixteen buglers sounded "The Last Post."

Anzac Day in the Abbey will never be forgotten.

## V.C. IN THE PROCESSION.

A million citizens thronged the streets of London yesterday and gave the 2,000 Anzacs who marched through the city a triumphal reception. All along the route they were cheered to the echo, and from every window flags and handkerchiefs were waved. Flowers, too, were flung from the windows.

Ahead of the Australian infantry, and just behind the Monte Victoria, came a detachment from the Royal Australian Navy.

These were men every one of whom had seen service in New Guinea, and the Falkland Islands. The proudest recollections of a few of them concerned the rounding up and destruction of the Emden.

In the procession, also, was Corporal Bassett, the first Australian to gain the V.C.

# GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCE REBEL ATTEMPT TO SEIZE DUBLIN CITY

"Situation Now Well in Hand"—12 Lives Lost.

## POST OFFICE SEIZED.

Naval Fight Off Lowestoft with German Cruiser Squadron.

## FRENCH HURL FOE BACK.

There had been a revolt in Dublin on Monday and the rebels were in possession of four or five parts of the city. The situation is now well in hand.

### GRAVE DISTURBANCES.

Mr. Birrell made the announcement regarding the grave disturbances in Dublin in the House of Commons yesterday. He said the post office had been forcibly taken possession of and that twelve lives had been lost, four or five soldiers being among these casualties. Telegraphic communication is difficult to maintain.

### NAVAL FIGHT OFF LOWESTOFT.

A twenty minutes' sea fight took place off Lowestoft early yesterday. The German battle cruiser squadron appeared before the town, but got so warm a reception that it soon returned to Germany, chased by our light cruisers and destroyers. Three of our ships were hit and four persons on shore were killed.

### WELL DONE, ROYAL SCOTS!

A further report from the Commander-in-Chief in Egypt shows that the defence of Ducidar, small British port in the desert, was gallantly maintained by one company of the Royal Scots, who beat off the Turks with heavy loss.

## RUSSIANS WITHIN 93 MILES OF KUT.

Another Army Advancing on Bagdad—Floods Stop Turks.

A Wireless Press special message from Rome says:—

The Russian Army operating in Persia, in the Louristan district, is said to have arrived within ninety-three miles to the north-east of Kut-el-Amara, whilst another army operating in the region of Kermanshah is supposed to have crossed the Persian frontier and is approaching Bagdad.

### TURKISH OFFICIAL.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday.—The following communiqué received from the Turkish Headquarters has been received here from Constantinople:—

Owing to the rising of the Tigris at some points we were unable to pursue the enemy, who was beaten on April 22.

Yesterday the enemy ineffectively bombarded our positions near Felahiye.

Some of our troops attacked enemy soldiers who appeared in our positions near Beitisah, on the right bank of the Tigris, and killed them.

Near Kut-el-Amara a portion of the inhabitants swam across the river and took refuge among us.—Reuter.

## TURKS' GREAT LOSSES.

Mr. Edmund Candler, the representative of the British Press with the Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia, telegraphing under date April 23, said:

The Turkish counter attack after our capture of Beitisah on the night of April 17-18 was a most determined affair.

A large hostile force was seen proceeding from the direction of Sinn at about sunset. The attack began at seven o'clock, and continued throughout the night till 4.30 a.m.

In spite of the darkness the shrapnel found them. Over 2,000 dead were counted next morning at a point opposite this one brigade alone.

### 3,000 FOE DEAD.

So fierce was the persistence of the attack that bodies of the enemy broke through the gas between the battalions, thus exposing the heads of the men.

At dawn they dashed back in confusion on to our line, and were all shot down or captured.

The original line held by the enemy yesterday was retaken. The only ground lost was some nullahs we had captured in advance of the position, and the enemy got away their guns.

The Turkish losses are estimated at 3,000 dead, plus a proportion of wounded and close on 400 prisoners.

## DUBLIN POST OFFICE TAKEN BY THE REBELS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday afternoon.—Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced that at noon yesterday grave disturbances broke out in Dublin.

The Post Office, he said, was forcibly taken possession of. Soldiers arrived from the Curragh. The situation is now well in hand.

Mr. Birrell further stated telegraphic communication was difficult. He was unable to give further particulars.

Sir Edward Carson asked if any arrest had been made.

Mr. Birrell said it was impossible to give any names.

Sir John Lonsdale: Were any lives lost?

Mr. Birrell: Yes, sir; as far as I can say, twelve.

In reply to a further question whether at seven o'clock last night Dublin was still in the hands of the rebels, Mr. Birrell said that they were in possession of four or five parts of the city.

He added that he had been in telegraphic communication to-day, but it was difficult to maintain communication.

Four or five soldiers had lost their lives.

## GERMANS THRICE BEATEN BACK BY FRENCH.

### FOE'S HEAVY LOSSES IN FINAL LIQUID FLAME ONSLAUGHT.

#### (FRENCH OFFICIAL.)

PARIS, Tuesday.—This afternoon's communiqué says:—

West of the Meuse towards the end of the day yesterday, after a violent bombardment, the Germans made several attacks on our new positions in the region of the Mort Homme.

The two first attempts having completely failed, the enemy launched a final attack, supported by copious use of flaming liquid.

Swept by our curtain and infantry fires, the Germans were forced to return to their lines with important losses.

There was intense artillery activity in the region of Avocourt.

During the night the enemy attempted without success to carry the advance posts of the Avocourt Redoubt.

East of the Meuse there was a fairly lively bombardment of our first and second lines.

#### BOMBS ON DUNKIRK.

In the Forest of Armentières there was grenade fighting.

In Lorraine we dispersed a strong enemy reconnaissance, which was attempting to approach one of our small posts east of Neuville.

Aviation.—This morning a German aeroplane dropped six bombs on Dunkirk. One woman was killed and two men were wounded. The material damage done was insignificant.—Reuter.

## GERMANS CLAIM FRENCH ATTACK BROKE DOWN.

#### (GERMAN OFFICIAL.)

German Main Headquarters reported yesterday as follows:—

Western Theatre of the War.—The activity of the artillery and airmen has been very lively on both sides.

To the west of the Meuse hand grenade attacks developed during the night to the north-east.

An attack delivered in several waves against our trenches to the east of Dead Man Hill broke down under our infantry fire.

Our airmen freely bombarded numerous enemy shelters and supply stations.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down by our anti-aircraft fire near Tahure, and was destroyed. Another machine was brought down to the east of the Meuse. This somersaulted to earth.

## GALLANT ROYAL SCOTS BEAT OFF TURKS.

### EIGHT BRITISH AEROPLANES SMASH UP FOE'S CAMP IN EGYPT.

#### (BRITISH OFFICIAL.)

PRESS BUREAU, Tuesday, 2.15 p.m.—The secretary of the War Office makes the following announcement:—

Egypt.—With reference to the fighting which took place in the Quatia district on April 23, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Egypt now reports that it was of a more severe character than was at first intimated.

The camp of the Dardaris was gallantly maintained by one company of the Royal Scots.

The enemy casualties amounted to seventy killed, left behind, and twenty-eight prisoners were taken by us, as well as war material amounting to 5,000 rounds small arm ammunition, four machine gun belt boxes full, twenty-eight shells and eighty rifles.

The pursuing column mentioned in yesterday's report took many prisoners and the airmen inflicted severe casualties with bombs and machine gun fire. One of our mounted brigades was engaged all day.

On April 24 eight aeroplanes took part in an attack on the enemy camp near Quatia and succeeded in effecting a complete surprise.

The hostile camp was completely destroyed, Reuter's account of the fighting mentions that Dutchmen as well as English were about twelve miles from El Qantara on the camp.

Mr. W. L. Massey, in his cablegram from Suez to *The Daily Mirror*, says a regiment of the Australian Horse pursued the Turks vigorously, taking more prisoners and inflicting considerable casualties.

A report was sent in that 400 Turks were bivouacking in the neighbourhood of Katia on the night of April 23. Next morning the Flying Corps made an attack.

Starting in the darkness the aeroplanes reached Katia as the sun was rising, dropped a large number of bombs, completely dispersing the enemy with bombs and machine guns.

## FOE WASTING MEN.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The daily semi-official review of events says:—

We are continuing with success to straighten our lines by capturing small points in the enemy's camp in grenade fighting and hand-to-hand combat.

The Crown Prince indulges in a waste of his forces which necessitates constant renewals and a perpetual demand for reinforcements, resulting in a longer and longer interval between these attacks.

If, then, the reserves are becoming exhausted, it is much more the case with the Germans than with ourselves.—Reuter.

## CASEMENT BROUGHT TO LONDON.

Sir Roger Detained in Custody of the Military.

## FORTHCOMING TRIAL.

#### (BRITISH OFFICIAL.)

PRESS BUREAU, Tuesday, 12.5 p.m.—Sir Roger Casement, whose arrest in connection with the abortive attempt to land arms in Ireland from a German vessel was announced yesterday, was brought to London on Sunday morning.

He was met at Euston by officers from Scotland Yard and is now detained in military custody.

It is understood that evidence as to his proceedings in Germany since the outbreak of war will be produced at his trial.

## "WILL THIS TRAITOR BE SHOT FORTHWITH ?"

Mr. Pemberton Billing's Question to Prime Minister in Commons.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Pemberton Billing, the airman M.P. for East Herts, asked the Prime Minister whether Sir Roger Casement had been brought to London, and could he give the House an assurance that this traitor would be shot forthwith. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith: "I don't think that that question should be put to me."

The Admiralty statement, issued on Monday night, said:—

During the period between p.m. April 20 (Thursday) and p.m. April 21 (Friday) an attempt to land arms and ammunition in Ireland was made by a vessel under the guise of a neutral merchant ship, but in reality a German auxiliary, in conjunction with a German submarine.

The auxiliary sank and a number of prisoners were made, amongst whom was Sir Roger Casement.

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Sir Roger Casement, former pensioner of the British nation, holder of the Cross of St. Michael and St. George—a decoration bestowed for services in connection with the British Colonial Empire—his Majesty's Consul at various foreign missions, diplomat in various posts of the British Government, has now been captured in circumstances which are the reverse of the whole of his official career before war broke out in August, 1914.

At the beginning of the war he went to America, and then suddenly he was found in Berlin. And he has been there ostensibly as a "mission" from Ireland.

On October 5 of that year the *Irish Independent* published a letter from him which said, "Let Irish men and Irish boys stay in Ireland. We as a people have no quarrel with the German people."

Many have been the rumours which told of his activities in Germany to undermine the British cause. He succeeded, however, in getting himself captured. He succeeded in a few instances; in the majority his terms and his blandishments were hurled back in his teeth—the men preferring starvation and ill-treatment to comparative luxury at the price of their honour.

#### CASEMENT'S LIFE.

One of the rewards he gained for his services to Kultur was the Iron Cross.

For some little time news has drifted through of some "plot" in which he was concerned. The news that he was arrested in Germany and in favour with the Huns, in the light of present events, was evidently intended to play upon suspicion.

Sir Roger Casement was born in Co. Antrim, Ireland, on September 1, 1864, and entered the British Consular Service in 1895, when he was appointed Consul at Lourenco Marques, in Portuguese South-East Africa.

From 1900 to 1903 he was Consul in the Congo Free State. Consul at Santos, Brazil, in 1906, he was appointed Consul-General to Haiti and San Domingo in 1907, but did not proceed thither. He became Consul at Para in 1908-9 and Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro from 1909 to 1913.

In 1911 he went on a mission of investigation for the British Foreign Office into the alleged rubber scandal in the Putumayo rubber fields in Peru.



Map showing Lowestoft, off which the naval battle took place yesterday morning, and Zeebrugge, which has been heavily bombarded by British ships.

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## Children's Skin and Scalp Troubles

Mrs. Priscilla Atkins writes from Walsgrave Road, Coventry:—My little daughter, Phyllis, got into a shocking state with a sore rash all over her body. Cadum stopped the itching at once, and in a few days the scabs sealed off and left a clear, smooth skin." By reason of its wonderfully soothing, healing and antiseptic properties Cadum is an invaluable remedy for ringworm, scabs, sores, and all afflictions of the skin and scalp. Cadum stops the irritation at once, enabling the sufferer to sleep in comfort and a complete cure is speedily effected. 1/3 a box at all Chemists.



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ALL KINDS ON EASY TERMS.  
Wired on Tops.  
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### NO TAX ON DIGESTIONS

So many people realise the food value of cheese, but cannot eat it because it over taxes the digestion. St. Ivel Lactic Cheese, owing to its lactic cultures, is easily digested and aids the digestion of other foods.

Cure Piles Permanently.  
An entirely new scientific preparation—cures Piles and all forms of Constipation permanently. Never binds or irritates; always effective; handy to take.

### Chocoloids For Constipation

Send a P.O. for 2/6 now  
and receive a full treatment.

The CHOCOLOID CO.  
Dept. B, Birmingham.



FREE SAMPLE.  
Sufficient to prove, sent  
on receipt of postage.

## THE HORSES ANXIOUSLY AWAIT THEM.



Drawing the horses' "rations," a scene in an Army Service Corps camp.

## "THE MAYOR OF TROY" AT THE HAYMARKET.



Miss Peggy Rush as Emeline.

Mr. Leon Quartermaine, the doctor.

In the adaptation of his well-known novel, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch takes us back to the England of Trafalgar days, with Dolly Varden bonnets for the ladies and shiny hats and pigtails for the Tars.—(Daily Mirror photographs.)

## THE CANALS ARE USEFUL IN WAR TIME.



A tug at the lock of a canal "somewhere in France." This small craft is used for carrying food to the British troops.

## EVERY WOMAN

would wear Silk if  
she could afford it.

The introduction of

**LUVISCA** <sup>99</sup>  
(REGISTERED)

which has the special sheen  
of Silk, but with greater  
durability, is therefore a  
boon to EVERY WOMAN.

A  
"LUVISCA"  
BLOUSE.  
One of the  
many New  
Styles Ob-  
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Ask your  
draper to  
show you  
this and  
other fash-  
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styles for  
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"LUVISCA" has fast become a household word. It is the name of the most popular, economical, and eminently charming material, produced by the world-famed firm of Messrs. Courtaulds. Once seen and handled there is small doubt that "Luviosa" will be quickly adopted as an ideal fabric for Blouses and Shirts, since it has the bright surface of Silk and the splendid durability of Cotton. Washing does not destroy the beauty of "Luviosa," as its "sheen" is natural—not produced by pressure or finish—and the colours are "fast-to-washing." It is entirely British in manufacture, and as it is more durable than Silk it is economical in wear.

30.31 ins. wide, 37.38 ins. wide,  
**2/6** **2/1 1 1/2**  
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TRY IT, AND YOU  
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(Selvedge Stamp) (Garment Tab.)

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## HOW TO INCREASE STRENGTH AND NERVE POWER.

Get Plenty of Fresh Air, Breathe Deeply and Take a Little Sargol.

If you are tired, weak, run-down and lack ambition or energy, and feel disheartened, don't dose your stomach with worthless tonics nor harbour the idea that help for you is impossible. If you have drawn heavily on your bank account of "Strength" weakness is but a natural result. However, if you reverse the order of things and obtain more strength from your food than what you use in performing your daily toil, you will find yourself as happy and vigorous as ever. To do this spend as much time as possible in the open air, breathe deeply and take a little Sargol with each meal. You will simply be astonished to see how quickly your strength will return. It does not matter how you have lost your strength, whether the cause be from illness, lack of exercise, smoking, drinking, vegetation, or from over-indulgence of all kinds. Sargol will enable you to get every atom of strength and nerve power from the food you eat.

In fact, one small tablet with three meals a day will give you more strength and vitality than ten pounds of tonics given without it. It is little, is pleasant to take, and is highly recommended by the medical profession. Anyone suffering with nerves, or from weakness of any kind should give it a trial. You will find it is just what you need. (Advt.)

# Daily Mirror

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1916.

## CONSOLATION.

YESTERDAY'S glorious spring sunshine fittingly coincided with the march of the brave men whom it is our delight to welcome. The day was worthy of the men, which is the highest praise we can give it.

Some of the watchers in that great crowd may have felt the pathos of the wonderful story of Gallipoli—a pathos behind the figures of those surviving here and able to welcome such weather. For near each stalwart fellow strode, to imaginative people, in mystical comradeship, the shadow of a friend left out there in the land sacred for ever to them.

These thoughts passed away, however, in happier hopes brought by the gallant show. The Anzacs reminded us indeed of the saddest episode in the war.

But they reminded us also of the unwavering faith, the pertinacity, the stoicism, shown under sun and in thirst, under wind, rain and shell of those men on the "beaked promontory" of the East. This deed, of all the war's deeds, encourages us most, when most we need encouragement, to look forward and to hope—more, than it invites us to look back and to regret. For there, clear and splendid as yesterday's clear light, shone the promise of the new race, offshoot of our race, out there in the as yet ungrieved weary worlds.

We in Europe have seen or read of "dead" civilisations. It is a wrong word, since nothing dies, but is transformed, is "born again." Nevertheless, our temptation here at home often is to feel that all the great process wheels about us in circle—that all leads nowhere to nothing; as we note the disappearance of so much effort and so many civilisations, all tending but to this present barbarous destruction and ugliness.

But in Australia men, nearer to Nature, are further from such doubts. The future summons them. They look forward as boys look; yet, like all brave youth, give up future and youth for a good aim. They are thus the pledge to us of the quality of our blood. They point us to ever-new effort and new achievement for it. They come to us as a man's sons return to him making him live again.

Some such thought was in the cheers yesterday greeting the Anzacs.

And, on going home after the sight, the people thought: "We lacked vision. We have it now. We were provincial in outlook. These show us the wider world. We ignored them. Now we know them. Out of the weary struggle let us gain this at least—to know and love our blood when it calls to us, whether alive in the London streets and sun, or soaked into the barren yet ever fruitful soil of that land where Homer's heroes found their equals in our men—after many days."

W. M.

## SHAKESPEARE WEEK.—2.

### The Poet's Praise.

O flesh and blood, contriv'd to bear pain  
And clownish merriment; whose sense could wake  
Sermions in stones, and count death but an ache.  
All things as vanity, yet nothing vain:  
The world, set in thy heart, thy passionate strain  
Hath given sin to man, and made him dost make  
Nature twice natural, only to shake  
Her kingdom with the creatures of the brain.  
Lo, Shakespeare, since thy time nature is loth  
To yield to art her empire, and she durst not  
In conquering one thou hast so enriched her,  
What shall I say? for God—whose wise decree  
Confirmeth all He did by all He doth—  
Doubtless H. H. while creation-making these.

ROBERT BARDERS.

## SHAKESPEARE'S WOMEN AND TO-DAY'S.

### IS THE MODERN GIRL PRETTIER THAN THE ELIZABETHAN?

By Mrs. MARTIN HARVEY.

I BELIEVE there is no difference between the women of Shakespeare and the women of to-day. Indeed, I think the nature of women has not changed a scrap since the first one gathered fig leaves for her first frock. Essentially the eternal feminine is just the same now as it ever was, and will be, world without end. Shakespeare drew only one woman—the womanly woman. Like the colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady, they are all women under their skin. The only difference in the women of Shakespeare is in type. For the rest, they are feminine personified.

How near to the women of to-day the women of Shakespeare are everyone who has attempted to portray them knows. Personally, I have never encountered a woman of Shakespeare's

perfectly familiar to us. Very many wise women of to-day are—Katherine, with her perfect "shrews." To be a Katherine is generally to be happy. It pleases a man to think he is master of a woman, to feel that she is frightened of the big motor-omnibus and has to hold his arm to be piloted safely across the street. And one of the greatest things in life for a woman is to keep the man pleased. He is so easy to manage when he is pleased!

### HE KNEW ABOUT "FLAPPERS"!

Even the "flapper" of the present time was a small girl of the town. Princess who is just the same harmless little coquette that so many girls now in their teens are.

All this being undoubtedly so, it is very hard to draw contrasts between the women of Shakespeare and the women of to-day.

Indeed, as I say, it is only possible to do so in the matter of externals. In the love of dress I can trace very little difference, except, of course, where fashion is concerned, while if the girls of Shakespeare's time did know an astonishing amount of Latin, Greek, French and

## FRIENDSHIP OR LOVE?

### WHICH DO WOMEN PREFER IN DAILY LIFE AND WORK?

#### COMRADESHIP ASKED.

As a woman worker—not only a war worker—may I ask your readers not to worry about the alleged "decline of chivalry" in men towards women?

The truth is we women prefer the comradeship of men to the attitude which treats us as inferiors under the veil of chivalry. Surely this a sensible wish to be treated on a level with men while we have to work with them. It is difficult to work with men while we have to be treated "chivalrously." There is no time in business for taking off hats, scraping and bowing. And personally I never accept a seat offered me in a train. I wait for the next train and take an empty seat.

I want to make quite clear, however, that we women naturally expect the same politeness in comradeship that men give to one another in business life. We do not want to be treated in any other way. That is all.

A WOMAN WORKER.  
Hampstead, N.W.

#### JEALOUSY.

THE only men likely to be rude to women war workers are the men who are jealous of the women. The truth undoubtedly is that women do the work often much more promptly than men. The manager of a large messenger boy office has told me that the girls he now employs are much quicker and more businesslike than the boys. S.C.

#### NEW WORDS.

IN the interests of the preservation of the purity of our language, allow me to protest against the coining of new, but incorrect, words and expressions, so prevalent in these days.

We see "kinesma" (the Greek for a moving picture), and "mar-gerine," spelt "cinema" and "margarine," producing in the former instance the meaningless word "sinema," and in the latter (by the substitution of a "g" for an "e") the hard sound of "g" as in "Margaret."

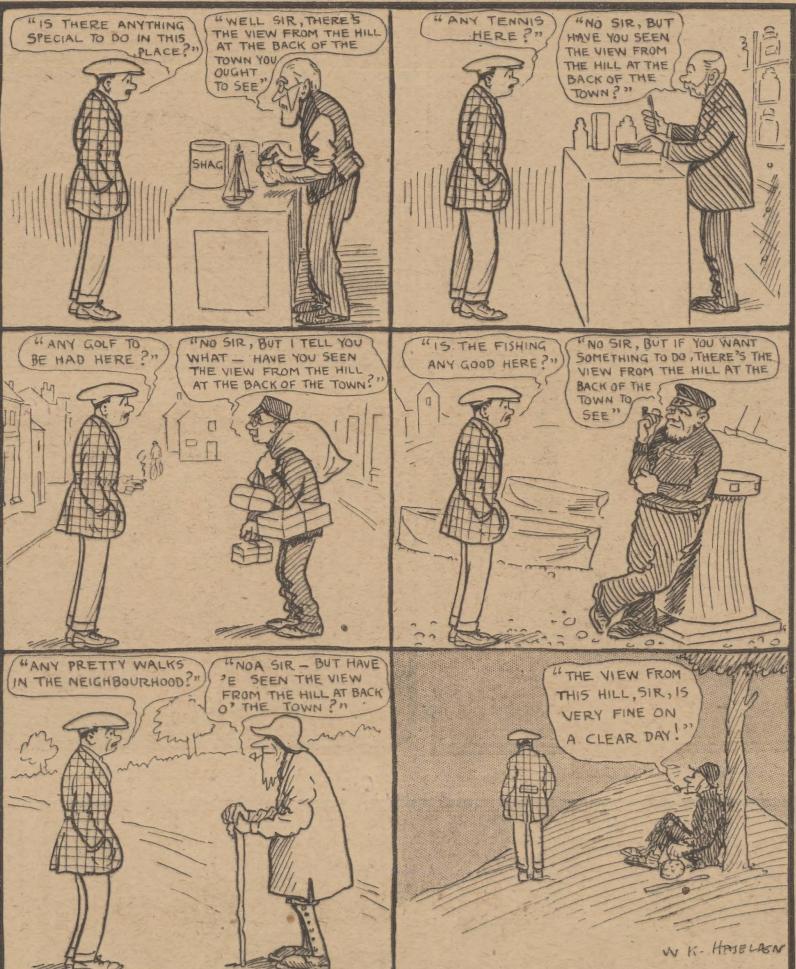
Since the coming of the "conductress," it is quite usual to see her described in such contradictory terms as "woman bus conductor" and "woman tram-car conductor." And quite recently a omnibus company has gone out of its way to coin the inappropriate word "conductorette," which is apparently in imitation of the equally incorrect word "suffragette" (or "little" suffragist). W. H. W.

#### IN MY GARDEN.

APRIL 25.—Apart from bubbles there are beautiful flowers to be found in the garden today. In a shady corner the graceful wood lilies (trillium) have opened their pure white blossoms. Grandiflora ("wake-robin") is the name given to grow.

Then there are the quaint lungworts (pulmonaria), aubrietas, arabis, Lenten roses, forget-me-nots, mountain phloxes, primroses, polyanthus and perennial candytufts, all a mass of bloom to-day. E. F. T.

## "WHAT IS THERE TO DO IN THIS PLACE?"



Our cartoonist evidently finds the country places deserted by all but old men. There is not much doing in them in war time. The main recreation is looking at the famous view.—(By Mr. W. K. Haselden.)

imagination whose character was strange, whose impulses and actions were puzzling. To a woman the women of Shakespeare are the most thoroughly perfectly understandable people in the world.

Shakespeare's women are to be met with every day; Lady Macbeth, Katherine, Portia, Viola, Rosalind, Beatrice—we have all these and others.

Lady Macbeths, save that they stop short of murder, are plentiful. In political circles especially we have the ambitious, clever woman who sets her wits to work and all her ingenuity to advance "her man," to force him to the front. Portia, charming, witty, capable—the brainy woman who turns the scales at the last moment—we also know; while Viola, who could fence, and Rosalind, the girl of the forests and the open air, are true prototypes of the athletic girl of to-day.

Besides the woman of the world, with her caustic and witty tongue, and Katherine are also

Italian by the age of fourteen they were not so well educated in a general sense as girls are now. That, however, is merely owing to the change in the world.

But in looks I believe the girls of to-day are decidedly prettier than were the girls whom Shakespeare knew.

He would have been the first to admit it—for he was a very gallant fellow—he had come amongst us to-day. It would have been one of the few things he could honestly compliment us about.

I judge that from pictures.

The women whom Romney painted were, for the most part, extremely handsome. The girls whom Greuze depicted were gloriously pretty. But it must not be forgotten that both Romney and Greuze only painted exceptions, not types.

Any morning in London to-day you can meet twenty Greuze girls, and a hundred more, as poor as Lady Macbeth. I believe that the beauty in the girls of to-day is the result of

evolution, the outcome of generations of attention to beauty by women. Whatever the reason, however, it gives the world a great deal to be thankful for.

We seem to be more highly strung, more given to displays of emotion, such as we used to look down upon in "foreigners," but, apart from this, which I cannot deplore, I see no characteristics in the women of now that are not to be found in the women of Shakespeare.

#### A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

Kindness has converted more sinners than zeal, eloquence, or learning, and these three never converted any one, unless they were king also. The continual sense which a kind heart has of its own need of kindness keeps it humble. Perfect kindness does not die, but extends the invisible undulations of its influence over the breadth of centuries. Faber.

# THE KING AND QUEEN JOIN WITH THEIR OVERSEAS SUBJECTS

#17224.



Superintendent Wells shaking hands with General Birdwood.



The dense crowd which assembled outside the Abbey to watch the departure of the King and Queen. #561Q.



A small boy distributes daffodils. #561Q.



The police keeping back the crowd. The women struggled hard to get nearer view of the heroes.

"Tell my people of Australia and New Zealand that I am joining with them in their solemn tribute to the memory of their heroes who died in Gallipoli." This is an extract from the King's

message to the Governor-Generals of Australia and New Zealand, which he sent before attending yesterday's service. Among the distinguished men present was General Sir William Bi



The Australians' mascot.



Anzacs storm the

**YING TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF GALLIPOLI'S HEROIC DEAD**

*P 561 Q.*

for a great distance. Their Majesties drove to and from the Abbey in a pair-horsed open carriage.

*f 561 Q.*

A dinner was given to the wounded.

*P 562.*

The Queen and the Bishop of Ripon.

*f 561 Q.**Dr. Ry C. Dean of Westmin (2).*

Corporal Bassett, V.C.

the King.

commanded the troops throughout the campaign, and in one photograph Superin-

Wells is seen congratulating him on behalf of the Metropolitan Police. Corporal Bassett



Nurses leading the blind men. They occupied a position of honour in the Abbey near their Majesties.

won the V.C. at Anzac. He was the first New Zealander to be awarded the coveted distinction.

—(Daily Mirror photographs.)



## Save Every Child's Life!

Perhaps the most outstanding of all the advantages of Mellin's Food is that it is a *fresh milk food*. Upon the superiority of fresh milk over dried or sterilised milk the highest opinion is very decisive:

SIR LAUDER BRUNTON,  
M.D., F.R.C.P., etc., etc.,  
stated to the Local Govt. Board that:

H. T. ASHBY,  
B.A., M.R.C.P.,  
says, "In my opinion in the Nursery":  
"There was a consensus of opinion  
that in the long run sterilised milk  
was injurious to children, though at  
first it might seem to do them good."

Rear baby on Mellin's and you strengthen the child to withstand those weakening infantile disorders which wreak havoc among ill-nourished babies; you ensure firm limbs, straight bones, strong teeth, and in short you do the utmost possible for baby's present and future welfare.

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THE NEAREST FOOD TO NATURE'S FOOD

Send your name and address, and you will receive a sample of Mellin's Food, with an interesting handbook for Mothers on "How to Feed the Baby." FREE ADDRESS: SAMPLE DEPT., MELLIN'S FOOD LTD., PECKHAM, S.E.



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## CIGARETTES (MEDIUM STRENGTH.)

**10 FOR 4<sup>d</sup>.**

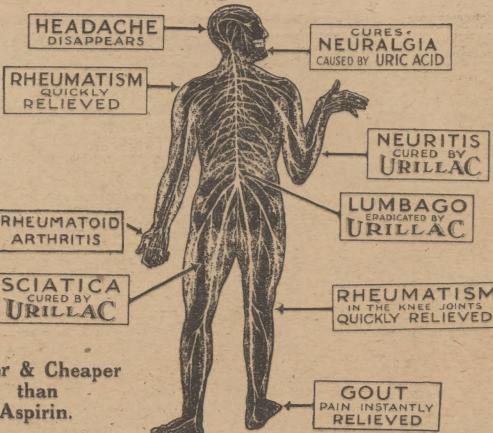
FOR WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN  
MILITARY HOSPITALS AT HOME AND FOR THE FRONT  
AT DUTY FREE PRICES. TERMS ON APPLICATION TO

JOHN PLAYER & SONS, Nottingham.

P 580

Issued by the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.

## Your Enemy—URIC ACID.



URIC ACID is the cause of all the ailments described above which are as common as they are painful. Strangely enough they are the easiest to relieve—if the right means are taken. But most sufferers are entirely on the wrong track. Uric acid must be treated **through the blood**. The uric acid must be dissolved and passed off through the secretions before it can be obtained and permanent cure commenced.

"Urillac" is the only certain means for immediate relief of pain and permanent cure. It is the discovery of a prominent West-End Physician—now in actual practice—who would gladly associate his name with this wonder-working Remedy did medical etiquette allow him to do so.

## URILLAC

Certain Cure for—

RHEUMATISM  
GOUT  
LUMBAGO  
SCIATICA  
NEURALGIA  
HEADACHE  
NEURITIS  
GRAVEL

"Urillac" effects a certain cure where everything else has failed.  
It is taken up by the blood by way of the liver, mixing freely with the vital fluid, and completely dissolves the uric acid deposits which are the cause of the disease.

"Urillac" is supplied in handy portable tablet form by all Chemists and Drug Stores, including all branches of Boots Cash Chemists, Park's Drug Stores, at 1/- and 3/-, or post free from

THE URILLAC COMPANY, 164, Piccadilly, London, W.

**FREE SAMPLE** Send two penny stamps to receive, post free, a sample.



## Cadbury's Cocoa

"ABSOLUTELY PURE,  
THEREFORE BEST."

**Humber**

HUMBER LIMITED, being almost entirely engaged on Government work, would have been unable to supply any cycles had it not been for the large stock of parts which they held on the outbreak of War. Directly the pressure is removed good deliveries may be expected.

HUMBER, LIMITED,

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# THIS MORNING'S GOSSIP

**In the Abbey.**

I THINK many of those present at Westminster Abbey yesterday missed what was to me the most striking incident of the whole impressive service in honour of the first anniversary of the landing of the Anzacs at Gallipoli. It occurred when the service had concluded.

**A Word with the Wounded.**

King George was the last figure in the noble procession that was leaving the Abbey by the centre aisle. Suddenly a badly-wounded Australian soldier caught his eye. His Majesty left the procession and went over to the wounded son of Empire and talked with him. It almost seemed that the great congregation of soldiers were going to cheer.

**Curious About K.**

Apart from the King and Queen, no one aroused more interest amongst the Anzacs in the Abbey than did Lord Kitchener. "Never seen Kitch before. He looks fine," said one

**"Some" Day.**

Yesterday, I think, must have crowded as much news into it as any day since the war began. The morning papers were full enough, but as the day went on each hour seemed to bring its fresh sensation. Sir Roger Casement captured, an air raid, the bombardment of Lowestoft, and the secret session, apart from Anzac Day and the trouble in Ireland, makes "some" day's news.

**Bewildered.**

In the evening I spent a few minutes in a couple of clubs. Naturally everybody was discussing the surprising news, and, also quite naturally, everybody was bewildered. Yesterday was certainly the most surprising day for news since the war began.

**Crowds at Westminster.**

The oldest parliamentarian I met yesterday could not remember larger crowds outside the Houses of Parliament on the occasion of a grave Ministerial crisis than those which flocked to Westminster yesterday.

**News for Mr. Lloyd George.**

Two of our foremost statesmen had a great welcome in Parliament-square. One was Mr. Asquith, who drove into Palace Yard in a closed car. The other was Mr. Lloyd George, who walked to the House with characteristic briskness. On his way I noticed the Munitions Minister saw a newspaper vendor with a bill "German Fleet Bomards Lowestoft." He immediately bought a paper.

**A Bright Spot.**

And how tongues wagged before the secret sitting began! The grave news from Ireland seemed to be the uppermost subject of informal discussion. The one bright spot in the situation to most men was the capture of Sir Roger Casement. I found my journalistic colleagues on the Irish Nationalist Press particularly pleased that he had been caught at last.

**Lord Rosebery Returns.**

I passed Lord Rosebery "somewhere in Westminster" yesterday on my way to the secret sitting of the Upper House. It is years since this famous statesman has been seen on the scarlet benches of the hereditary chamber, the last occasion being, I think, when the Parliament Act was under discussion.

**New to the Stage.**

One of the latest recruits to the stage, I see, is Miss Rhoda Symons, the wife of that well-known writer Mr. Arthur Symons. She has been appearing in the Shakespeare Festival at "The Old Vic." I remember meeting her some years ago at dinner, "with vine leaves in her hair"—not metaphorically, but literally, for she had a very charming headress of Dionysiac leaves.

**Not the Same.**

Her husband, Mr. Arthur Symons, is, I think, one of the first of living poets, as well as an admirable critic. I made the remark to quite a well-known literary man the other day and he immediately replied: "Ah, yes, to be sure, Symons—wrote the history of the Italian Renaissance?" I wonder how often Mr. Arthur Symons and John Addington Symonds have been confused.

**Coming to Town.**

One of the most successful of modern dancers of the Grecian classical school is Mlle. Della de Moroda, whom we are to see shortly at the Palladium, I hear. Mlle. de



Mlle. Della de Moroda.

Moroda has only been on the stage four years, but in that brief period she has danced in every European capital. A fine achievement.

**"King Lear's Daughter."**

Shakespeare is in the air everywhere, so when Miss Julia James showed me the book of the play she is acting in at the Haymarket next month I read "King Lear" and guessed it is a memorial performance. However, it is a new play on the old subject, and promises exceedingly well. Mr. Ainley is to be the hero; Miss James (as she herself told me) the "hussey." Its real name is "King Lear's Daughter," and it is by Mr. Bottomley. No, the Georgian poet of that ilk, not the *Sunday Pictorial* writer.

**Composer and Soldier.**

I was told a strange but true story yesterday concerning Mr. Frank Lambert, the well-known composer of "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes" and other tuneful songs, a soldier—and well, almost a miracle. The soldier had been badly wounded that he had lost his hearing and speech. He was introduced to Mr. Lambert at the Carlton, and asked him if he would play some of his songs.

**The Miracle.**

Mr. Lambert, wondering what pleasure it could give a deaf man, played. The soldier thanked him in writing. Then a strange idea occurred to Mr. Lambert. He remembered the effect that certain clashing chords had on certain nervous systems, and he at once began to play chords up and down the piano. The effect was startling. Suddenly the soldier stood up with his face shining, and spoke. "I can hear," he cried.

**The Twins.**

I met Mr. Harry Grattan yesterday, and he was telling me that after some eighteen weeks with "Samples" even their dressing-room companions at the Vaudeville do not yet know the difference between the Terry twins. Both of them have attested, and they are so alike in feature, even down to the missing front tooth, that every lineament of each face measures exactly the same. A theatrical statistician estimates that, on an average, only one pair of twins appears before the public every ten years.

**The Sisters Bryan.**

Curiously enough, there are in the same piece two sisters, also so much alike that at rehearsals the Misses Phyllis and Greelie Bryan are requested to make a distinction between themselves, one wearing a hat and the other going hatless. Two cases of such faithful resemblance in the same company is surely something of a record.

**Rapid Artist.**

I was at Mr. Cyrus Cuneo's studio recently and was marvelling at the rapidity with which he dashes off his vigorous war pictures. But for all this, he was complaining that twenty-four hours in the day aren't enough for him to finish all his commissions. Mr. Cuneo is an Italian, born in San Francisco. He bears a striking resemblance to Napoleon, and at fancy-dress balls always figures as the little Corsican.



Miss Rhoda Symons.

**Friend of Royalty.**

I hear that Countess Benckendorff has been receiving hundreds of congratulations on the high honour bestowed on her husband by the Tsar. The Countess is immensely popular in London with everybody, from royalty down, and there is no more hospitable place than Chesham House. As a Schuvialoff, she is very wealthy, and has always been a great friend to struggling students.

**Wonderful Furniture.**

Almost everybody who matters has at one time or another visited the Russian Embassy and admired the Countess' "red room." Few, however, have seen the wonderful collection of highly-polished Russian furniture which she has gathered together. The Countess has lost one of her two sons in the present war.

**The Puzzle King.**

I had a long chat the other day with the "Puzzle King"—Mr. Henry Dudeney—and his novelist wife at the house near Woking where they built specially to fit all the old oak furniture. Mr. Dudeney had collected for years. There is a small article of household use or ornament in the place that isn't a genuine antique. Mr. Dudeney's ingenious puzzles have appeared in the magazines for years.

**Tin Hunting.**

In a certain suburb lately, when the shades of eve have fallen, I've run across quite well-dressed girls and youths with handcarts. Wondering what this could mean, I found on inquiry that they were out searching on waste land and odd corners for old tins, which have now some value. They sell them to dealers and devote the money to Red Cross work.

**Her One Regret.**

Miss Ellen Terry told me yesterday, as she sat in a box after her wonderful performance at the Old Vic, that her only regret was that the audience was not more of the "tuppenny and thruppenny" kind. She loved acting—above all, wanted to act in honour of the festival—but hoped to return one day and act to the really poor.

**An Awful Moment.**

Miss Craig, her daughter, told me laughingly that there was an awful moment five minutes before she was due to dress, when it was discovered that her dress was far too narrow to be worn. Mr. Heslewood, who is a great friend of the family, as well as a splendid designer of costumes, had for once, she says, been blinded as to the real size of her waist! Anyhow, antimacassars, scarfs and other materials were called into play and all was well.

**No Room.**

Miss Ellen Terry's little grandchildren were longing to come and see their grandmother act, but alas! not even a corner could be found for them, and they had sadly to go home. Miss Viola Tree, still in her "Lady Percy" gown, went in to sit with Miss Terry until she went off to Miss Anderson's room to offer her congratulations. Opposite, in a box, was Miss Doris Keane, with her inseparable companion, Miss Gladys Unger.

**The Anzac Matinee.**

I looked in for a few minutes to the Anzac matinée at His Majesty's yesterday afternoon. It was a very jolly affair, but the soldiers in the balcony and upper circle were packed like sardines. They appeared to enjoy it, however, and the long-drawn cry of "Coo-ee!"—a little harsh, perhaps, to English ears—greeted every performer as he or she appeared upon the stage.

**A Scots Novel.**

Mr. W. Harold Thomson, whom I met yesterday enjoying the spring sunshining, was in the best of spirits over the success of his new book, "The Right Divine." My Scots friends who have read the book tell me that it gives a singularly true picture of Scottish village life.

**Hails from Perth.**

Mr. Thomson is a Scotsman himself; he hails from Perth. Mr. W. Harold Thomson,shire, but he has been in town now for many years. He is generally to be met at gatherings of literary and Bohemian London. THE RAMBLER.


**Think of your Complexion**

before going out on a boisterous day, think of the after effects of the biting wind and raw atmosphere—the discomfort and disfigurement—unless precautions are taken beforehand.

**BEETHAM'S La-rola**

applied regularly to the face and hands is the most efficient safeguard against injury to the complexion from keen weather. It is neither greasy nor sticky and is easily absorbed by the skin. Keep a bottle in your bathroom. You will find it an inestimable boon.

*In bottles 1/- from all chemists and stores.*

**M. BEETHAM & SON,**  
**CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.**

**PALE COMPLEXIONS**  
may be greatly IMPROVED  
by using a tonic of LA-ROLA  
BROWN OIL, which gives a  
perfectly natural tint to the  
cheeks. No one can tell it is  
artificial. It gives THE  
BEAUTY SPOT! Boxes 1/-.

**PAIN AND THIN BLOOD.**

Many people think they have kidney trouble because they have backache, but more backache is caused by over-strained and under-nourished muscles than by anything else. In such cases the blood needs building up.

Many rheumatic people suffer pains that could be avoided by building up the blood. When rheumatism is associated with thin blood the rheumatism cannot be cured to stay cured until the blood is built up.

Dr. Williams' pink pills build up the blood and sufferers from backache would do well to try this treatment before giving way to worry over a fancied organic disease. Plenty of rest and the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills will correct most forms of backache, even the rheumatic form.

For people who work too hard and sleep too little, a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills is most essential to drive away the pains and aches that are warnings of a coming breakdown. Delay may be dangerous, so begin Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people to-day. Most dealers in tonics, but take care that you obtain Dr. Williams'.

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## "JELLINEO TOUCH" IN BRITAIN'S REPLY.

Sir John's Views Included in Sir E. Grey's Answer to America About the Blockade.

There is a "Jellicoe touch" in Britain's answer to the American Note of last November regarding the blockade of Germany.

Sir Edward Grey, in a telling and engrossing reply, includes the personal views of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe on the question of the searching of vessels at sea.

Another striking "paragraph" of the British Note is the expression of the sincere satisfaction of the British Government at the intimation of the intention of the United States to undertake the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights.

The British answer is a very lengthy one, and deals exhaustively and in friendly way with the maritime problems involved in the blockade, and the Allied Government assures America that they would be prepared to give favourable consideration to any proposal for the alleviation of the position of neutrals, provided that the substantial effectiveness of the measures now in force against enemy commerce would not be thereby impaired.

### CONTRABAND DODGES.

Dealing with "the effect of the size and seaworthiness of merchant vessels upon their search at sea," Sir E. Grey says this "is essentially a technical question, and accordingly His Majesty's Government have thought it well to submit the report of the Board of Naval Experts, quoted by the United States Ambassador to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe for his observations."

"The unique experience which this officer has gained as the result of more than eighteen months in command of the Grand Fleet renders his opinion of peculiar value. His report is as follows:

"It is undoubtedly the case that the size of modern vessels is one of the factors which render search at sea far more difficult than in the days of smaller vessels."

"This difficulty is much enhanced by the practice of concealing contraband in bales of hay and passengers' luggage, casks, etc., and this practice, which has undoubtedly been carried out, necessitates the actual removal of a good deal of cargo for examination in suspected cases."

"This removal cannot be carried out at sea except in the very finest weather."

### U BOAT LAW BREAKERS.

"Further, in a large ship, the greater bulk of the cargo renders it easier to conceal contraband, especially such valuable metals as nickel, quantities of which can easily be stowed in places other than the holds of a large vessel."

"I entirely dispute the contention, therefore, advanced in the American Note, that there is no difference between the search of a ship of 1,000 tons and one of 20,000 tons."

"There are other facts, however, which render it necessary to bring vessels into port for search."

"The most important is the manner in which those in command of German submarines, in entire disregard of international law and of their own prize regulations, attack and sink merchant vessels on the high seas, neutral as well as British, without visiting the ship, and therefore without any examination of the cargo."

"This procedure renders it unsafe for a neutral vessel which is being examined by officers from a British ship to remain stopped on the high seas, and it is therefore in the interests of the neutrals themselves that the examination should be conducted in port."

### THE BRITISH NAVY'S WAY.

"Sir John Jellicoe goes on to say:—

"The difference between the British and the German procedure is that we have acted in the way which causes the least discomfort to neutrals."

"Instead of sinking neutral ships engaged in trade with the enemy, as the Germans have done in so many cases in direct contravention of Article 113 of their own Naval Prize Regulations, 1909 . . . we examine them, giving as little inconvenience as modern naval conditions will allow, sending them into port only where this becomes necessary."

"It must be remembered, however, that it is not the Allies alone who send a percentage of neutral vessels into port for examination, for it is common knowledge that German naval vessels, as stated in Paragraph 19 of the American Note, "seize and bring into German ports neutral vessels bound for Scandinavian and Danish ports."

On the point are given by the Admiral and Sir E. Grey says the French Ministry of Marine shares Sir John's views on the question of search at sea.

With regard to any combination of neutrals for the purpose of preventing violation of neutral rights, Sir E. Grey says:—

"His Majesty's Government have noted with some interest the suggestion contained in the concluding passage of the United States Note, of the intention of the United States to undertake the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights."

"His Majesty's Government would welcome any combination of neutral nations under the lead of the United States which would exert an effective influence to prevent the violation of neutral rights, and they cannot believe that they or their Allies have much fear from any combination for the protection of those rights which takes an impartial and comprehensive view of the conduct of this war."

A Liking for Lard.—In 1915, the Note says, the

total import of lard into Sweden was 9,518 tons, of which 9,029 tons came from America.

The annual average import of lard during the three years before the war was 888 tons, of which 638 tons came from America.

"The inference is irresistible that the greater part of the lard must have had another and an enemy destination."

**Destroyed Trade?**—Answer.—During the first nine months of 1915 the exports from America to the three Scandinavian countries and Holland amounted to £126,763,000, as compared with £25,352,600 in the corresponding period of 1913.

During the pre-war months of 1914, the figures for 1913, 1914 and 1915 were as follows:

1913	£19,560,000
1914	17,626,400
1915	46,992,000

In the face of such figures it seems impossible to accept the contention that the New Prize Court procedure in England has practically destroyed much of the export trade of the United States to neutral countries in Europe."

**Hawkins Eyes Sea Patrols.**—The effectiveness of the work of the Allied Fleets is shown by the small number of vessels which escape the Allied patrols.

It is doubtful whether there has ever been a blockade where the ships which have slipped through bore so small a proportion to those which were intercepted.

The measures taken by the Allies are aimed at preventing commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany, and not merely at preventing ships from reaching or leaving German ports.

**Not a Gramme of Cotton?**—The amount of cotton reaching the enemy country has probably not been affected in the least by its being made contraband on August 20, as supplies from America had been cut off effectively before that date.

Even the *Konfektionär*, a German technical paper dealing with the textile industry, admitted in its issue of July 1 that not a gramme of cotton had found its way into Germany for the preceding four weeks."

### HOLIDAY ZEPP RAID

Five Hun Gasbags Drop Seventy Bombs on Eastern Counties.

The Secretary of the War Office made the following announcement yesterday:—

Last night's air raid over the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts appears to have been carried out by four or five Zeppelins, only two of which made any serious attempt to penetrate inland.

At least seventy bombs appear to have been dropped.

One man is reported seriously injured. No further details as to casualties are yet available.

A Press Association correspondent in an Eastern Counties town telegraphed that at 12.45 a.m. a large aircraft was heard approaching, and then appeared quite low the clearly defined shape of a Zeppelin followed shortly afterwards across the sky.

Within a distance of a mile and a half four bombs, two incendiary, were dropped as the aircraft passed over the town. In every case these fell between buildings or in the open.

Notwithstanding many narrow escapes, the only casualties were severe injuries to an arm sustained by a London stockbroker, in whose garden one of the bombs dropped while he was looking out of a window.

The injuries were caused by the flying debris.

A Zeppelin dropped two bombs at 1.50 yesterday morning in two ploughed fields about 500 yards from a small market town in the county, a station of the Central News Eastern Counties correspondents. No damage was done.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday.—A report from Ameland states that seven airships passed north of America yesterday morning about 10.30 a.m.

A message received at Oosterend, on the island of Texel, from Vluchten, states that at 5 p.m. yesterday afternoon nine Zeppelins passed westwards.—Reuter.

### WATER ADDRESS BY MR. LL. GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George has arranged to address a meeting of his electors at Conway on Saturday afternoon. He will speak on the war.

### BRITTON BEATS KID LEWIS.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday.—The referee awarded Jack Britton the decision over Kid Lewis at the end of a twenty-minute contest.

On the point are given by the Admiral and Sir E. Grey says the French Ministry of Marine shares Sir John's views on the question of search at sea.

With regard to any combination of neutrals for the purpose of preventing violation of neutral rights, Sir E. Grey says:—

"His Majesty's Government have noted with some interest the suggestion contained in the concluding passage of the United States Note, of the intention of the United States to undertake the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights."

"His Majesty's Government would welcome any combination of neutral nations under the lead of the United States which would exert an effective influence to prevent the violation of neutral rights, and they cannot believe that they or their Allies have much fear from any combination for the protection of those rights which takes an impartial and comprehensive view of the conduct of this war."

A Liking for Lard.—In 1915, the Note says, the

## WHAT STATE WILL DO FOR FIGHTERS.

Commission to Help Soldiers To Get Up to £2 a Week.

### ANOTHER SECRET SITTING.

(Continued from page 3.)

meeting cases of hardship which might arise out of the civil liabilities of men joining the Forces.

In addition to the proposed amendment of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, Mr. Long indicated that financial assistance would be provided through the medium of the Statutory Committee.

As the Statutory Committee found that they could not undertake this work it was decided to set up a special committee for this purpose.

This committee consists of Mr. Hayes Fisher, the Solicitor General, the Lord Advocate, Sir Paul Hervey and Mr. A. V. Symonds.

### SCHEME TO BE RETROSPECTIVE

The committee have made considerable progress with the scheme, and have obtained the concurrence of the Treasury to the following general principles:—

The scheme of assistance will apply to all men who have joined the Forces since August 4, 1914, or who may join hereafter, and will be as well as to existing men.

The items of relief of which assistance will be granted include rent (including ground rent and rent of business premises); mortgage interest; payments in instalments in virtue of contracts such as purchase of premises, business or furniture; taxes; rates; insurance premiums and school fees.

Relief will not be given for the purpose of enabling any person to discharge such liabilities as ordinary debts to tradesmen.

### AMOUNT LIMITED.

It is not contemplated that the assistance to be granted in any individual case should exceed £10 per annum.

Persons desiring relief will be required to make application in a prescribed form.

These applications will be investigated locally by Commissioners (who will be barristers) specially appointed for the purpose.

The Commissioners will make recommendations to the secret committee, who will be authorised to make grants.

A debate thereto arose, in which the following members took part:—Sir Edward Carson, Sir John Simon, Mr. Wardle, Sir Norval Hulme, Mr. Ellis Griffith, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Henry Dalziel and Captain Amery.

### SITTING ADJOURNED.

The following is an addition to the proceedings at the secret sessions at the House of Commons to-day:—

The debate was continued by Sir Ivo Herbert, Mr. Sherwell, Mr. Billing, Mr. King, Mr. Newell, Sir Mark Sykes, Sir Arthur Markham and Colonel Churchill, and lapsed at eleven o'clock.

Before the rising of the House it was announced that to-morrow's sitting would be held under similar conditions as to-day's.

The following report of the proceedings of the secret session of the House of Lords on Tuesday, April 25, was communicated to the Press:—

The Marquis of Crewe made a statement in the House of Lords similar to that made by the Prime Minister earlier in the afternoon in the House of Commons.

### CONES OF PETTICOATS.

Newest Fashion of Boned Under-skirts Creates Difficulty in Storage.

Little Nancy Eticoat would have been a puzzled little girl had she lived in the second decade of the twentieth century instead of in those days when time was counted by dandelion puffs.

She would have opened her chest of drawers and sought in vain for her one little red petticoat.

Every woman boasts her dozen petticoats at least wired and feather-boned and corded, that will keep her frock at the required hoop.

Some are boned down; some round the hips; most in both directions. And the terrible problem now, in these days of small flats, is how to keep them.

Wardrobes are too small to hold them. The modern Nancy learns to fit them one over another like ice-creams, and then, covering them in a huge white bag, to suspend them from a hook.

Rest gowns and boudoir gowns are still made in clinging lines, just as are the simple working frocks, and for these close soft satin petticoats are designed, trimmed with falls of lace and festoons of ribbon flowers.

### PRINCESS MARY'S 19th BIRTHDAY.

Princess Mary celebrated her nineteenth birthday yesterday at Windsor by a rousing gallop in Windsor Great Park with her brothers, the Princes Albert, Henry and George.

The royal cavalcade left the Castle about eleven o'clock this morning, shortly after the King and Queen had departed for the Anzac celebration in town.

Earlier in the day Princess Mary received many beautiful birthday presents, and many messages of congratulation from her relatives and friends.

### LONDON AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI.—(2000 places).—New Musical Comedy, *TINA*.

To-day, 2 and 8 p.m.; Mats., Weds., Sat., at 2.

2000.—*PERFORMANCE SEASON*.—*TALES OF HOFFMANN*.—To-night, at 8 p.m.; *MADAME BUTTERFLY*, Thurs., at 8 p.m.; *ROMEO AND JULIET*, Fri., at 8 p.m.; *MAURICE*, Sat., at 8 p.m.; *OPERA TITANICA* and *PAGLIACCIO*.—Sat., Evg., at 8 p.m. Prices, 10s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.

AMBOY.—*MORE*, by H. Craton (two weeks).—Evens., 8.30. *Matines*, Thurs., and Sat., 2.30.

APOLLO.—*PEG O' MY HEART*.—Evens., 8.30. *Matines*, Weds., Fri., Sat., 2.30.

CRITERION.—*Sole Lessee*, Arthur Chudleigh. *To-morrow*, at 8 following nights, 8.30. Mat., Sat., Next and following evenings, 2.30. *HALF-PAST TEN*.—*KULTUR AT HOME*.

DUCHESS OF YORK'S.—*MABEL RUSSELL*.—*NIGHTS AT THE SHOW SHOP*.—Evens., 8.30. *Matines*, Tues., Weds., Sat., at 2.30.

GAYETY.—*TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT*.—*TIGER'S CUB*.—*BASIL GILL* and *MADGE TITTERADGE*.—Mat., Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., 2.30; *Evgs.*, Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 8.30.

HARVEY'S.—*MISS MAJESTY*.—*TO-DAY* and *2.15 and 8.30*.

HARVEY'S DELIVERED, by Justice Carthy.

MAHINE, Every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.15.

LYRICAL.—*TO-MORROW* and *2.30 and 8.15*.

MAHOGANY.—*THE WORLD AT WAR*.—*His MAJESTY'S THEATRE*.—*TO-DAY* and *2.15 and 8.30*.

MAKESHA'S.—*MISS VANBRUGH* and *Mr. LYON*.

MANHATTAN.—*THE NEW MANHATTAN*.—*TO-DAY* and *2.30 and 8.30*.

MAVERICK'S.—*PLEASE CALL*.—*TO-DAY* and *2.30 and 8.30*.

MAXWELL.—*THE SING BOYS ARE HERE*.—George Grossmith and Edward Laurillard's new *Revue*.

ALFRED.—*TO-DAY* and *2.30 and 8.30*.

VICTORIA.—*THE ROYAL BOX*.—*TO-DAY* and *2.30 and 8.30*.

WAGNER.—*THE ROYAL BOX*.—*TO-DAY* and *2.30 and 8.30*.

WAGNER'S.—*THE ROYAL BOX*.—*TO-DAY* and *2.30 and 8.30*.

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THE KNIGHTS OF GALLIPOLI: ANZACS MARCH THROUGH LONDON TO THE ABBEY

P17224

P 8601 B.



General Sir William Birdwood, "the soul of Anzac," and his wife.

P 22



The King talks to Lord Kitchener. His Majesty came specially from Windsor for the service.

f 561 Q.



Australians passing along Parliament-street between dense crowds. The procession marshalled at Aldwych and marched along the Strand and Whitehall.

A year ago yesterday the men from Australia and New Zealand landed on Gallipoli, where they won imperishable fame. The anniversary was celebrated by a "commemoration service," and between 3,000 and 4,000 Anzacs, the men who had stormed

the shell-torn Turkish beaches, marched through London to Westminster's ancient Abbey, cheered by the inhabitants of the Mother-City of the Empire for which they have fought and bled.—(Daily Mirror photographs.)